

## THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

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Times Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial room, No. 535.

Specimen copies free.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

## MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's Hall.

Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.

Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., Eagle Hall.

Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.

Richmond Lodge, Tont, Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall.

The State Council, Chosen Friends, Central Hall.

Stonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall.

Mount Erin Beneficial and Social Society, Powhatan Hall.

Virginia Lodge, Sexennial League, Druids' Hall.

Company "B," First Regiment, Armory.

## WILLING VICTIMS WE.

We pointed out yesterday how Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, had incautiously let out the fact that the silver States were only seeking protection for their product.

The subject is worth pursuing still further.

When our silver demonetizing act was passed, in 1873, all the senators from the silver States voted for it. The act gave them the trade dollar, which they wanted for their commerce with China and Japan.

Their mines had not then begun to make large yields of silver and they cared nothing therefore for the fact that the regular dollar was dropped by the act from our coinage.

Not only so, but this same Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who now vexes the public ear with such ceaseless clamor for free coinage of cheap silver dollars, said then in the debates on the bill, "I want the standard gold." "Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

Mr. Stewart, in making these declarations, fairly and truly represented the people of the Pacific States, because, from the beginning of the war up to this very hour gold has been their standard of value and medium of exchange and they have all along refused and still do refuse to take anything but gold in payment of debts due to them. They preach silver to us, but they demand gold in their own transactions. In the speech which he delivered in the Senate on the repeal bill, Senator Sherman exhibited several Pacific coast publications. One was the Virginia Chronicle, published in Nevada, for August 13, 1885. It contained nearly half a page of advertisements of various mining companies calling for assessments "payable in United States gold coin." Every one of them has the stipulation "payable in United States gold coin."

This is the way they raise money to mine the silver they are trying to force on us as money. They refuse to use it themselves, and call for gold in organizing the companies, which are to mine silver to be sold to us to destroy all our business and trade.

Another document shown by him was the San Francisco News Circular. The whole of one page of it contained assessment notices of silver mining companies, and every one of them required the assessment to be paid in gold coin.

The case is one of the plainest that ever existed, of a set of men deliberately setting themselves about the business of pulling the wool over the eyes of another set of men, and the second set standing like sheep, and permitting the operation to take place.

## OBJECT LESSONS.

When we say "History repeats itself," it is no more than saying like causes always produce like effects. The history of the world abounds with proof that whenever a government tampers with its money it brings incalculable disaster upon all the people of the country. There has been case after case where this has been proved—there is no single case in which disaster failed to follow. Our people ought to have been warned by the previous lessons the world has furnished what would happen to us in our mad attempt to make fifty cents do the work of a dollar, but surely what they now see before their eyes should teach them where philosophy failed.

In the month of August the earnings of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad fell off \$500,000. The C. B. & Q. railroad

fell off \$500,000. The Pennsylvania Central fell off over \$600,000, on lines east of Pittsburgh, and it took off one hundred passenger trains on September 1st. The Louisville and Nashville railroad fell off in earnings during August \$15,000 a day. This is the experience of all the railroads.

The bank clearances for the week ending August 12, 1893, were \$78,490,905 against \$80,722,905 for the corresponding week of 1892. For the week ending August 19th they were \$76,326,755 against \$1,015,533,833 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending August 26th they were \$52,361,200 against \$78,310,276 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending September 2d they were \$96,915,203 against \$1,125,785,323 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending September 9th they were \$76,882,123 against \$176,536,399 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending September 16th they were \$77,854,556 against \$1,115,564,012 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending September 23d they were \$78,074,878 against \$1,095,203,357.

An immense falling off in the business of the country is denoted here. The business of the country is drying up and consuming with dry rot, yet our deluded representatives allow the owners of silver mines to continue pushing them along the road to destruction, that they may sell their silver at double what it is worth.

## SENATOR DANIEL IN THE CAMPAIGN

The Petersburg Index-Appeal, in a recent article, raised the question whether it would be wise for the Democratic managers to invoke the services of Senator Daniel in the present campaign in view of his opinions regarding silver. The Lynchburg News takes the subject up and argues very earnestly that the masses in Virginia are thoroughly with Major Daniel in his views on silver, and that he is therefore more competent to recall wayward Democrats about to stray off to the Populists than any other man.

For our own part we think the question is one that concerns Major Daniel personally much more than it concerns the Democratic party. Major Daniel is a true and genuine Virginian, and he is not going to say anything anywhere that can encourage Virginians to leave the associations of their white brothers and take up with a mongrel party that adopts for its principles wild and revolutionary and socialistic theories, which no Democrat could tolerate. So that from the party's standpoint there is nothing worth considering to be urged why Major Daniel should not be invited to speak wherever he can make it convenient to go.

But we don't see very clearly how Daniel the man is going to get along when he takes up the money side of the Populists' platform. The main contention now, of the Populist party, is their proposition concerning money. The party begins and ends at that point. Strike out the money question and there is no Populist party. Their clamor is for more money, for an abundance of money, for oceans of money. All their various schemes are devices to get out more money. They say the government shall issue unlimited quantities of its own promises to pay, to be legal tender for debt, and that as merely a part of the scheme for putting out as much money as all the atmosphere can hold, it shall coin up all silver into coins worth fifty cents each, but called by the law dollars and endowed by the law with power to pay dollars of debt.

Now, Major Daniel agrees with the Populists in their proposition so far as silver is concerned. He, too, demands that the government shall coin up all the silver that is brought to the mint into 71 1/4 grain legal tender dollars, though they are only worth fifty-five cents each. But how he can stop short of their other demand (respecting paper issues) is more than we can understand. A silver dollar worth only fifty cents must fall in currency to the level of fifty cents unless the government all ways treats it as a gold dollar in all its transactions. It is in effect, then, a demand obligation payable in gold, and the government must always stand ready to redeem each one in gold or if it will at once fall to its true and intrinsic value.

This is exactly what the paper promises are which the Populists call on the government to issue. They must be demand obligations, payable in gold, and they must be paid in gold whenever it is called for, or they must immediately fall to the level of irredeemable paper currency which necessarily goes down, down, down, until it reaches the vanishing point, as happened to the assignats of the French Revolution, the continental money of our revolution, and the Confederate currency, and as would surely have happened to the United States Treasury notes if the government had failed in the war. When success seemed doubtful they had actually fallen to a point that enabled one gold dollar to purchase three dollars of them.

The trouble, therefore, is not with the Democratic party, the trouble is with Major Daniel. We do not see how he can ask those whom he addresses to go with him for coining fifty cent legal tender silver dollars, and halt when they ask him to go with them for flooding the country with the government's promises to pay. If either is money it is by virtue of the government's fiat ordaining and declaring it to be money, and we see no reason for the government "flating" fifty cents worth of silver into a dollar, and refusing to do the same thing with a piece of paper. We think the Populists have far the best of the case. One of the most peremptory obligations of life is that if we do a thing we shall do it well. If we are going into the business of issuing fiat money, on every principle we should issue all of that fiat money that can be used, and we should make it of the cheapest material that can be had. Paper is, so far, a good deal cheaper than silver, and every consideration demands, therefore, that the fiat money should be made of paper rather than silver.

Major Daniel says he will turn fifty cents into a dollar, the Populists say he will turn five cents into a dollar. Between the two we say the Populist doctrine will win every time. They out-Herod Herod! These remarks have already received emphasis and point in what took place when Major Daniel spoke on Monday at Charlottesville. The questions that were put to him showed that he has an uphill road to travel when he calls for free coinage of silver, but halts at the demand for fiat paper money, and we say very candidly

that we do not see how he can be for one without being for the other. The trouble with Major Daniel as well as with the Populists is that both have strayed away from the good old Democratic doctrine of sound money, and one is now as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire.

## DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee. Hon. J. Taylor Eliason, Chairman, James B. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. O'FEARILL will address the people at Sussex, October 5th. Blackstone, October 6th. Lunenburg, October 9th. King and Campbell counties, October 10th. Pulaski City, October 10th. At Radford (night), October 13th. Wytheville, October 14th. Marion, October 16th. Albemarle, October 23d. Tazewell, October 24th.

HON. ROBERT G. KENT will address the people at Jonestown, Lee county, Thursday, October 5th. Page, Monday, October 23d. Clarke county, Berryville, Tuesday, October 24th (at night). Winchester, Thursday, October 26th, (at night). Alexandria, Saturday 28th, (night). Leesburg, Monday, October 30th, (court day). Big Stone Gap, Wise county, October 4th.

HON. J. HOGE TYLER At Florio C. H., October 5th. At Winchester, October 10th. At Staunton, October 16th.

HON. EPPA HUNTON Jonestown, Lee county, Thursday, October 5th. Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 14th.

HON. J. W. DANIEL At Campbell C. H., Monday, October 9th.

HON. JAMES HAY At Rappahannock, October 5th. Culpeper, October 14th. Orange, October 23d. Gordonsville, (night), October 24th.

COL. W. C. PENDLETON At Carroll C. H., October 10th. Craig C. H., October 10th. HON. CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Of West Virginia, at Appomattox C. H., October 14th (barbecue).

HON. J. W. MARSHALL At Louisa C. H., October 5th. At Stafford C. H., October 15th.

H. D. FLOOD At Appomattox, October 5th. At Piney C. H., October 10th. At Albemarle, October 14th. At Palmyra, Oct. 23d.

W. K. McKENNEY At Nottoway C. H., October 5th. At Lunenburg C. H., October 5th.

F. M. PARISH At Chesterfield C. H., October 9th.

S. E. JONES At Radford (October 6th, at night). At Henry county, Martinsville, October 9th.

At Botetourt, Blue Ridge Springs, October 13th, (night).

HON. JOHN E. MASSEY Martinsville, October 9th. Floyd C. H., Oct. 10th. Prince George, October 12th.

R. E. BYRD At Highland C. H., October 24th. At Bath, Warm Springs, October 25th. At Covington, October 26th.

HON. E. W. HUBBARD At Appomattox C. H., October 5th.

JUDGE W. H. MANN At Appomattox C. H., October 5th.

H. R. POLLARD At Courtland, Southampton, Monday, October 10th.

DR. M. C. HOLT Fusser C. H., Thursday, October 5th. Prince George C. H., October 12th.

COL. THOS. WHI EHEAD At Giles State, Pittsylvania County, October 14th.

At Chatham, October 16th. Court-Day.

JAMES L. TREADWAY At Martinsville, Henry county, October 9th.

W. A. LITTLE At Louisa C. H., Monday, October 9th.

R. B. MUMFORD At Powhatan C. H., November 6th.

W. R. AYLETT At Culpeper, October 14th.

JUDGE H. W. FLOURNOY At King George C. H., Thursday, October 14th.

To The Public: Colonel J. B. Cary publishes in The Times of yesterday a card to the "Public and his friends," in which he states that the communications that I published in the State and Star of Wednesday last, and the Times of Thursday morning, "are utterly false." Colonel Cary omits to state in his card, that I mentioned in them Association, L. which I mentioned in which I am interested, and against which Associations he has endeavored in the past several years to have State Legislation passed, the object of which was to increase taxation upon them.

And in which years Mr. Cary has been in the Legislature, and as to the truth of this statement, I will leave it to any agent of the Life Assessment Associations in our city, or if Colonel Cary disputes them, I will refer to the Hon. William L. Carter, who introduced the bill at Colonel Cary's request. As to the circular to which Colonel Cary refers, I will say that I had no hand in it, and do not know from whom it originated. And I know nothing of it, until my return to the city, when a copy was shown to me on Wednesday.

As Colonel Cary has been working against the interests of Assessment Life Associations, one of which I represent, and in favor of his "high rate" premium companies, I was justified in working for his defeat for the State Senate. Col. Cary states that these cards were published under a "nom de plume." I will state that I left instructions with all these papers that if Colonel Cary or any of his friends wished to know the author's name, they were authorized to give me the name, and I would give it. I leave the public to judge if his attack on me is not uncalled for.

CHARLES HOWARD.

The Castle Garden Aquarium. It is expected that by the time the snow falls the conversion of Castle Garden into an aquarium will have been accomplished, and thereafter the folk with Johnny Lind's voice, and shock with the booming of the guns that welcomed Lafayette as he walked up the carpeted way into the old fortress, will hear no sound more interesting than the grunt of the seal, and the admiring exclamations of rural visitors.

The task of remodeling the old fortress for use as an aquarium was intrusted by the Board of Public Parks to Mr. H. T. Woodman, a specialist in such lines of work, and to J. P. Munkwitz, Jr., the architect. They have found the appropriation of \$150,000 made by the Legislature for the purpose none too large, but the money has been satisfactorily spent, for it has transformed the dilapidated structure into an aquarium that will surpass all others in the world in size and attractiveness, and in the superior excellence of the marine menagerie to be exhibited there.

A great deal of taste and a nice appreciation of the limitations of the space

at command have been shown in providing suitable accommodations for the various members of the marine colony. Around the big central pool, in which the whale will have a dolphin or two for company, and partly depressed like it in the floor, are grouped six smaller pools, elliptical in form and about sixteen feet by twelve in size, which will be tenanted by seals, sharks, porpoises, sword-fish, alligators, and turtles. Each of these pools will be lined with white tiles and covered with white sand on the bottom to add the appearance of the old fortress. Each of these tanks in the roof will be so conveyed on the pools as to make even minute objects in them visible from the gallery.

The thirty-six tanks in which the smaller fish are to be housed have been built in a circular line along the circular walls of the old fortress. Each of these tanks is four by eight by ten feet in dimensions, and they look now in their incomplete state like rude stalls of unadorned brick; but when the finishing touches have been put on them they will be a sight to please the eye. Each tank will be lined with white tiles, faced with plate-glass, and filled with moving fish, will be incased with an ornamental iron frame, so that to the visitor entering the aquarium its walls will appear as first view to be hung with a fine display of marine paintings. In effecting this result, the designer, who has accomplished a unique artistic triumph. Some of the tanks will contain fresh-water fish, for which carefully filtered Croton will be provided, and with them Mr. Woodman expects to make profitable experiments in pisciculture. But perhaps the most interesting experiment he is likely to undertake will be that of restoring sight to blind fish, of which several varieties, procured in caverns and subterranean streams, are to be exhibited in one of the tanks along the gallery above the main floor. In these tanks, which will be lighted by electricity, the "small deer" of the marine kingdom—clams, oysters, and mollusks of all kinds, crustaceans, corals, etc.—will be seen in extensive display.—Harper's Weekly.

OUR HANDWRITING. A Revolution in Fashionable Chirography. The change in handwriting in the last few years has been most remarkable. There are those who read one's character in one's chirography, and who claim that great things may be learned by the study of handwriting; but, whether or not this is so, every one must notice that in the last few years there has been a complete revolution in fashionable chirography. Young girls of to-day write in large and usually firm characters, while a surprising number of young men, not trained to clerkship, and struggling between several recognized standards of a good masculine handwriting, produce letters of a singularly childish style of penmanship, and generally very small. The Boston Transcript says that literary men, by which it means all those who dabble in literature or journalism, regularly write with a very small hand, and it adds that in other occupations this adaptation of individuality to what may be called class proclivities in handwriting is especially striking. Now that the typewriting machine has clicked itself so thoroughly into the domain of letters, perhaps styles of chirography will decline more and more in importance, and just as we have learned to read character in handwriting, the soulless print of the machine will shield the innermost thoughts of our correspondents with as much safety as ever before. It is evident that the machine has more than one advantage.—Rochester Post Express.

## FOSTER'S COPYRIGHTS

The One Protecting "Suwanee Ribber" Has But Recently Expired.

It is surprising bit of information to most, no doubt, that the copyright on "Suwanee Ribber," or "Old Punks at Home," has only expired within a few days. Its author, Stephen C. Foster, was in Pittsburg in 1891, and one afternoon entered the office of his brother and asked the name of a southern river that in a corner of the Ozarkes swamp and flows through Florida into the Gulf. The song was first sung in public by Christy's minstrels, and in 1891 was copyrighted by a New York firm which made a fortune out of it, and at the expiration of the twenty-eight years fixed by law, Foster's wife and daughter, Mrs. Marion Foster Welch secured a composer's copyright for fourteen years, and it was this period that expired recently. Foster was only 27 years old when he died in New York, but he had already composed, among 125 others, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in the Cold Cold Ground," "Old Dog Tray," "Way Down South," "Swanee River," "Livery Stable Blues," "We Have Missed You," "Old Black Joe" and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming."—New York Recorder.

## Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Serravallo, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills are easy in action.

The Williams & Gode's Back at Epydon.

(From the Religious Herald of Sept. 2.)

We spent a pleasant day recently in Boydon as the guest of Carter N. Williams, Esq. He and Mr. Thomas F. Goode, Jr., have charge of a great banking concern in that venerable and hospitable town. For thirty years Mr. Williams has been managing money for the good people of Mecklenburg and neighboring counties, to the full satisfaction of all concerned. He is a princely man, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His wife, Mrs. Thomas F. Goode, Jr., is a bright, busy and tireless worker, widely known and as widely esteemed for his many noble qualities. Their tanning house is destined to become one of the most popular in the State, and it was a great pleasure to us to witness the grand and generous course in the management of its affairs has brought to it troops of friends. We feel that we are doing the people of Virginia and Carolina a kindness in calling attention to this great banking establishment. No man need lose a moment's sleep about his money, if it is in the care of Williams & Goode. They have never lost a dollar for any one, while they have made thousands for their patrons.

## An Old Soldier Made Happy.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhoea," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but without success. I have now given me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief, and it has done so. I have now sold by Owen, Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co. and H. G. Forstmann.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating.

Further World's Fair Reduction in Rates via the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, in order to give everybody an opportunity to visit the World's Fair during the last days as comfortably as possible and by the most direct route, are selling tickets at half-rates—namely, 19 to Chicago and return from Richmond to Norfolk, and 17 from Norfolk to Baltimore. These tickets are good in sleeping-cars and will give all privileges of their limited trains and its short and direct line. Sleeping-car space will be reserved for the half-rate guests by applying to any of the company's agents. JOHN D. POTTS, D. P. A., 800 Main street, Richmond.

## THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

We Are Not All to Clothe Ourselves in Sackcloth.



MORE POINTS AND PUFFS.

That rough serge and hopsacking is all very well for street and style, but we cannot abide it as a costume, and we are therefore greeted this season with a larger assortment of silks than ever before. The craze for silk shows itself in the attempt to beautify woolen goods by silk dots and stripes and wavy lines. Silk ruffles and bands and sleeves are not enough to satisfy this insatiable craving for soft, shiny, dainty stuff. We must have whole dresses and linings; yes, yards and yards of it. No wonder that France is the paradise of silk industry, for there the tasteless, beauty loving women give it most encouragement. But American women of fashion are not slow to appreciate a good article when they see it, and they joyfully welcome the importation of silks of the loveliest fabric in the world. Even men show a decided weakness for it in the shape of negligee coats, shirts and ties.

The softer, thinner silks will, of course, have to wait over till next summer to give the heavy, substantial kind a show. And will they not the notice they receive? There is no putting forth the plea that silks are not warm enough for winter when those heavy corded bengalines are to be had in such large numbers. Who was it that said: "see Rome and die"? That's rather a strong statement to make about silks, but when you have seen those silks you would rather die than be without one. These bengalines are changeable like the rest of the goods. The cord is of one color and the satin finish beneath an entirely different shade. There is old rose with green cord, solferino and brown, purple and green, and the pale shades of blue and green.

The moires give us some of the good old stand-by colors again—just simple reds and blues and greens, without borrowing names from any of the ancient queens or modern actresses.

Here is an exquisite visiting costume of broad-rose and rosin's egg blue or black. The skirt is draped with a ruche of rose and blue ribbon running to points in front and reaching to the fullness in the back. The blouse bodice trimmed to correspond with the skirt is confined at the waist by a pink belt. The collar is covered with black feathers. The sleeves are made with a double puffing above the elbow.

Those who could not come today will find the same goods and same prices to-morrow, and a very nice assortment of styles.

This being our first formal opening of our new stock of

Our Special Exhibit

of ORIENTAL RUGS

is well worth coming to see.

In CARPETS we are showing a magnificent line of all the best makes at prices as low as the lowest.

FIVE-FRAME BODY BUSTELS,

with border, made, laid and lined. Special sale price \$1.15, and Tapestry Brussels at 75c.

CHENILLE CURTAINS,

heavy and good weight, wide Dado and Border, and heavy Fringe. The usual \$5.00 kind, sale price \$3.45. Better grades at \$4.50, \$5.10, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00.

LACE CURTAINS,

Beautiful effects in NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. \$2.00 to \$5.00.

HEAVY NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. 3 1/2 yards long. Eerie, only \$1.00 a pair.

RUGS, in an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, at Special Sale Prices—Smith's Moquet Mats, \$1.00, usually \$1.50.

Smith's Moquet Rugs, 5 x 10, at \$2.75, usually \$3.50.

Smith's Moquet Rugs, 3x7 1/2, \$3.75, usually \$4.50.

Pure Sugar Syrup, 25c. a gallon.

New Mackerel, 25c. per dozen.

New North Carolina Cut Herrings, 10c. a dozen.

Pure Cider Vinegar, 25c. gallon.

Pure Mixed Spices, 25c. pound.

Carolina Rice, 5c. a pound.

California Ham, 10c. a pound.

Light Butter, 20c. per pound.

Snow Flake Flour, \$3.75 a barrel or 2 1/2 c. a sack.

Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.

STILLMAN'S SON, 1820 and 1822 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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